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THE FIRE PROTECTION OPERATIONS AND FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-20, *Fire Protection* and DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6055.6, *Department of Defense Fire and Emergency Services Program.* It applies to personnel whodevelop and implement fire protection and fire prevention programs at Air Force installations, facilities, and contractor-operated facilities. This instruction does not apply to Reserve fire fighters in training status. Refer to AFI 10-210 and applicable Air Force Reserve supplements.

(AFRC) This supplement implements and extends the guidance of Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-2001, 1 September 1997. The AFI is published word-for-word without editorial review. Air Force Reserve supplementary material is indicated by "(AFRC)" in boldface type. This supplement describes Air Force Reserve procedures to be used in conjunction with the basic instruction. Upon receipt of this integrated supplement, AFRC base operating support (BOS) personnel may discard the Air Force (AF) basic. This basic and supplement is intended for full time fire protection organizations and does not apply to Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters (traditional Reservists) except as specified. Prime BEEF firefighters refer to AFI 10-210 for operational guidance. **Attachment 7** provides fire protection requirements applicable to all AFRC personnel for contingency operations and exercises conducted at locations away from home station where an Air Force fire department is not available. Except paragraphs 3-8 and **A7.3. (AFRC)** and **Table A7.1. (AFRC)**, note 3, it does not apply to fire protection teams in Reserve civil engineer squadrons.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS:

(AFRC) This supplement makes minor changes to align with the revised basic instruction, adds requirements for a Fire Department Physician (paragraph **3.1.8. (AddedAFRC)**), prescribes training for such (paragraph **3.1.8.1. (AddedAFRC)**), establishes emergency response procedures (paragraph **3.3.4.**

(AFRC)), modifies staffing requirements (**Attachment 8**), and provides guidance for rescue from confined spaces (**Attachment 9**).

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This revision includes the following changes: changed HQ USAF/CE and HQ USAF/CEO office symbols, removed the reference to the office of the Air Force Fire Marshal and added the office of the Chief, Air Force Fire Protection; redefined voting and non-voting members on the fire protection Quality Council; modified the base fire marshal supervision statement; changed the fire chief duty description; added to the requirement for management plans; clarified procedures for obtaining waivers, exceptions, and interpretations; identified minimum staffing requirements; added Memorandum of Agreement criteria; added an additional duty/detail impact statement; redefined fire fighter duty badge wearing criteria; added a technical reference to the investigation of fire incidents; changed the reference for the DoD fire reporting system; added a requirement for the wing commander to approve mutual aid agreements; added annual off-base surveys; clarified certification, education, and training references and documentation requirements; added training facility design criteria; added the observation of fire fighter physical fitness during exercises and fitness for duty evaluations; added requirements for a fire department safety officer during incidents; added aircraft emergency response time requirements; added a requirement for senior fire officials to receive on-scene commander training; defined fire protection's role during emergency medical responses; added and emergency first aid and defined emergency medical training requirements; added aircraft emergency response time criteria; clarified structural response time criteria; added the requirement for a safety officer during off-base responses; included a requirement for reporting system outages; added a list of regulations and NFPA references; added the CerTest, EMT-B, and FACC acronyms; added and clarified several proficiency training requirements; and changed the fire incident reporting phone numbers and office symbol. A | indicates revisions from the previous edition.

1. Functional Area Responsibilities.

1.1. HQ USAF.

1.1.1. HQ USAF/ILE. The Office of The Civil Engineer provides fire protection and prevention program policy and functional oversight.

1.1.2. HQ USAF/ILEO. The Operations and Maintenance Division in the Office of The Civil Engineer is the OPR for fire protection and prevention program policy development.

1.1.3. HQ AFCESA/CEXF. The Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency's Fire Protection Division is the Office of the Chief, Air Force Fire Protection. HQ AFCESA/CEXF provides technical services to the major commands, assists The Civil Engineer with oversight of fire protection programs, and implements standards to support fire protection and prevention programs.

1.1.4. Quality Council. The Air Force Fire Protection Quality Council, consisting of voting and non-voting members, is responsible to The Civil Engineer for the formulation of proposed standards, technical policy, and program goals. Voting membership consists of the Chief, Air Force Fire Protection (chairperson), command fire chiefs or designated representatives, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard fire protection representatives. Non-voting advisors to the council include the Louis F. Garland Fire Academy, Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT), WL-FIVCF (Wright Labs), and ASC/VXO (Air Force Materiel Command) representatives.

1.2. Major Commands and Field Operating Agencies. Commanders execute fire protection policy within their commands.

1.3. Wing Commanders. Wing or equivalent commanders establish installation fire protection and prevention programs.

1.4. Base Fire Marshal. The base civil engineer is the base fire marshal and supervises the fire chief.

1.5. Fire Chief. The fire chief is the fire protection flight chief and is directly responsible to the base fire marshal for establishing and carrying out effective fire protection and prevention programs, including hazardous materials, mutual aid, initial emergency medical care, and confined space rescue emergency response programs.

1.6. (Added-AFRC) Reserve Fire Chief. The Reserve fire chief is the fire protection flight chief assigned to Reserve civil engineer (CE) squadrons. They report directly to the CE squadron commander and are responsible for the efficient and effective management of unit type codes (UTC) 4F9F1 and 4F9F2 Prime BEEF teams. Reserve fire chiefs have no responsibility for fire protection at the host location and are always tenant. Refer to AFI 10-210, for operational guidance.

2. Installation Fire Protection and Prevention Program.

2.1. Installation Commanders. Installation commanders will execute comprehensive installation fire protection and fire prevention programs. These programs execute DoDI 6055.6, AFPD 32-20, and the National Fire Codes published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

2.2. Fire Chiefs develop and implement management plans for the following areas and functions:

- •Fire risk management and operational policies when resources and staffing levels fall below Air Force standards.
- Fire fighter occupational, safety, and health program.
- •Procedures to ensure environmental pollution control during all fire protection activities.
- Hazardous materials emergency response. (The fire department's role during hazardous materials emergency response is to respond to the incident to provide command and control, rescue, extinguishment, and containment actions based on the conditions present. Once these actions have been accomplished, the fire department's involvement reverts to a support role. Neutralization, recovery, clean up, and disposition of hazardous waste are accomplished by trained experts in the related field and are not a HAZMAT emergency response team function).
- Response to incidents occurring in rough and difficult-to-reach terrain and off installation Airfield Installation Compatibility Use Zone (AICUZ) areas.
- Selective response procedures to reduce the number of aircraft rescue and fire fighting vehicles responding to an emergency when appropriate.
- Confined space rescue.
- •Emergency medical response.
- •Off-installation responses.

3. Program Elements.

3.1. **Management.** A full-time fire department will provide fire protection and prevention services at each installation.

3.1. (AFRC) Fire protection requirements for operations conducted at locations other than major Air Force installations are contained in **Attachment 7**.

3.1.1. Fire Protection Waivers, Exceptions, Alterations, and Interpretations. Fire chiefs submit proposed waivers to DoDI 6055.6, DoD 6055.6-M, *Department of Defense Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program*, AFPD 32-20, AFMAN 32-2003, *Air Force Fire Fighter Certification Program*, and this instruction through their major command or field operating agency to HQ USAF/ILEO, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1260.

3.1.1.1. Fire Protection Operations. On issues concerning fire protection operations, fire chiefs submit proposed waivers, exceptions, alterations, and interpretations to the National Fire Codes through their major command fire protection office to HQ AFCESA/CEXF, 139 Barnes Drive Suite l, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5319.

3.1.1.2. Fire Protection Engineering. For facility fire protection engineering issues, the Engineering Flight Chief, will coordinate with the fire chief, and submit proposed waivers, excep-

tions, alterations, and interpretation requests through the major command fire protection office to HQ AFCESA/CESM, 139 Barnes Drive Suite l, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5319.

3.1.2. Fire Protection Staffing and Vehicles. DoDI 6055.6, Air Force Manpower Standard 44EF, Allowance Standard 019, *Vehicle Fleet (Registered) All MAJCOM Common*, and the current edition of Military Handbook 1008, *Fire Protection for Facilities Engineering , Design, and Construction,*outline minimum acceptable staffing and equipage requirements.

3.1.2. (AFRC) Use Air Force Reserve Command Manpower Determinants (AFRCMD) to determine staffing authorizations for Air Force Reserve fire protection organizations. Staffing requirements are in **Attachment 8**.

3.1.2.1. Memorandum of Agreement. Commanders may establish a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with civilian communities or other government agencies to offset internal levels of fire protection staffing and equipage. MOA's of this nature must be coordinated with the command civil engineer and HQ USAF/ILEO, and comply with AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*.

3.1.2.2. Additional Duties or Details. Additional duties or details outside of the fire protection flight will not compromise mission support, or Air Force acceptable levels of risk for safe fire fighting operations.

3.1.3. Fire Fighting Support Equipment. Fire chiefs will maintain sufficient stock levels of fire fighting support equipment. Allowance Standard 490, *Civil Engineer Fire Protection Support and Aircraft Crash Rescue Equipment,* provides the primary basis of issue. The fire chief determines the reserve levels of specialized equipment. Fire departments will record inspections of equipment not maintained on vehicles on the AF Form 1071, **Inspection and Maintenance Record**, or automated product.

3.1.4. Fire Protection Badge. AFI 36-2904, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Personnel*, and AFI 36-801, *Uniform for Civilian Employees* prescribe the wear of the fire protection badge. There are four fire protection duty-level badges:

- •Fire fighter (one bugle).
- •Assistant chief (gold shield with three bugles).
- •Assistant chief of operations, readiness and logistics (gold shield with four bugles).
- •Fire chief (gold shield with five bugles).
- •The base civil engineer (fire marshal) is authorized to wear the fire chief duty badge. Instructors at the Louis F. Garland Fire Academy may wear the fire fighter duty badge. Air Staff, major command, and Inspector General Team fire protection representatives may wear the fire chief's duty badge.

3.1.5. Investigations of Fire Incidents. Wing commanders ensure investigations are performed in accordance with AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports.*

3.1.6. Fire Department Emergency Responses. Fire chiefs report emergency responses in accordance with the automated DoD Fire Incident Reporting System (DFIRS), and **Attachment 3**.

3.1.7. Mutual Aid Agreements. The fire chief manages Mutual Aid Agreements in accordance with **Attachment 4** (US) and 5 (Foreign) of this AFI. If the Air Force provides fire fighting services at joint-use civilian airports, include a release and indemnification clause in accordance with

Attachment 6 of this AFI. Mutual aid agreements and emergency responses to local communities must be approved by the wing commander.

3.1.7.1. Air Force senior fire officers must coordinate with local agencies to familiarize each other with the incident management system used by each emergency response agency and the level at which these agencies comply with NFPA 1500, *Fire Department Safety and Health Program,* operational safety requirements. It is critical that off-base agencies be aware of NFPA 1500 requirements and the Air Force's requirement to appoint a fire ground safety officer at any incident if one has not been appointed.

3.1.7.2. Off-Base Surveys. Installation fire department's annually survey those areas surrounding the base to ensure a full understanding of potential hazards where they may be called upon to provide mutual aid or assistance. The installation fire department will obtain copies of civilian fire department emergency response plans for high hazard areas where they may be requested to provide assistance.

3.1.8. (Added-AFRC) Fire Department Physician. A fire department is required where Air Force fire fighters are assigned. Duties and responsibilities of the fire department physician are contained in *National Fire Protection Association Standard 1500, Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*. HQ AFRC/SG has designated all physicians in a Reserve medical unit as fire department physicians, as defined in NFPA 1500. Certification that a member is medically qualified to perform the duties of their position is made on Standard Form 600. Where medical services are obtained by contract, the contract must include a requirement for a fire department physician.

3.1.8.1. (Added-AFRC) Fire department physicians require annual training. The training will consist of a review of NFPA 1500 and 1582. The fire department physician must ensure that they possess the latest edition of said standards annually. Contact the Reserve or host fire chief for further information in this regard. At AFRC installations, the base fire chief ensures the designated fire department physician is provided a copy of the latest edition of said standards.

3.2. **Certification, Education, and Training.** The fire chief will establish a certification and proficiency training program. All military AFSC 3E7XX, civilian GS-081, and contractor-operated fire departments will participate in the DoD fire fighter certification program in accordance with DoD 6055.6-M, AFMAN 32-2003, and the CerTest Computer-Based Testing Procedural Guide. Minimum proficiency training requirements are listed at **Attachment 2**. Trainers will record all training on AF Form 1085, **Fire Protection Training Report,** and the appropriate certification program documentation, or automated products.

3.2. (AFRC) Prepare lesson plans for all subjects listed in **Attachment 2** of basic AFI, and locally required training.

3.2.1. Training Facilities. HQ AFCESA/CEXF is responsible for investigating effective, cost-efficient methods to provide proficiency and certification training. HQ AFCESA/CESM maintains environmentally acceptable design plans and drawings for aircraft live fire training facilities. Aircraft live fire training facilities will be maintained and operated in accordance with Technical Order (TO) 35E1-2-13-1, *Operation and Maintenance Instructions Crash Fire Rescue Training Facility*.

3.2.1. (AFRC) When these facilities are not available, develop training methods and procedures to provide equivalent training (as near as possible).

3.2.2. Fire Fighter Fitness Program. All military AFSC 3E7XX, civilian GS-081, and contract fire fighters whose position descriptions require participation in fire fighting operations (to include Fire Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, and Fire Inspectors) will participate in the approved fitness program. Fire fighter physical fitness will also be observed during emergency responses and practical training sessions. Individuals not physically capable of performing essential job functions, or whom otherwise represent a direct threat to the public safety or the safety of co-workers will be referred to the appropriate medical authority for a fitness for duty evaluation in accordance with 5 CFR Part 339.

3.2.2. (AFRC) An approved fitness program is a program approved by the fire department physician described in *National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1500, Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*. Refer persons who cannot perform training evolutions including fire/rescue exercises, and those who cannot participate in the physical fitness program, for a medical evaluation. When possible, without undue mission disruption, assign these same persons to light duty positions pending correction of the problem. Light duty positions are positions not requiring use of fire protective clothing and equipment that are compatible with the medical limitations of the person.

3.2.3. Emergency Medical Training. Personnel designated by the fire chief will be trained to at least the Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B) level to support installation response and patient stabilization during medical emergencies.

3.2.3. (AFRC) All members of primary rescue crews must be a certified emergency medical technician (EMT) in the state of assignment. Certified EMTs must be on duty at all times. Only EMT certified personnel may operate the Automatic Electronic Defibrillator (AED) and must be specifically trained in the use of the AED when required by the local emergency medical system (EMS). The fire chief determines the total number of EMTs required in the department to support this requirement. The preferred certification system for EMTs is as prescribed by the state where the installation is located. In the absence of such a system, the national EMT certification system is required.

3.2.4. On-Scene Commander Training. The Fire Chief, Assistant Chief for Operations, Readiness and Logistics, Assistant Chief for Operations, Assistant Chief for Training, and other designated senior fire officials must attend the On-Scene Commanders course as specified in AFI 32-4002, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Compliance.*

3.3. Operati ons. The fire protection flight and other disaster response organizations must coordinate emergency response actions by developing pre-incident plans.

3.3.1. Fire Protection Incident Management System. The Air Force uses NFPA 1561 and the National Fire Academy's incident command system, as modified by AFMAN 32-4004, *Contingency Response Operations,* as the standard for emergency responses.

3.3.2. Pre-Incident Plans. Fire chiefs must develop pre-incident plans for potential high fire- and life-risk facilities, hazardous operations, assigned/transient aircraft, and high hazard locations where mutual aid may be provided. Facility pre-incident plans are recorded on an AF Form 1028, **Facility Pre-Fire Plan,** or automated product. Aircraft pre-incident plans are recorded on an AFTO Form 88, **Aircraft Pre-Fire Plan**, or automated product, per Technical Order (TO) 00-105E-9, *Aircraft Emergency Rescue Information.*

3.3.3. Rescue Teams. Fire chiefs establish a dedicated rescue team(s) for each shift. Fire fighters perform first-aid emergency medical care within the legal limits of their training. Rescue team members must be: (1) DoD certified at the Fire Fighter II and Airport Fire Fighter levels (only Fire Fighter II for installations without a flying mission) and (2) a graduate of, or scheduled to attend, the AETC or USAFE Fire Fighter Rescue Course.

3.3.3. (AFRC) Maintain a primary and secondary rescue team for each operations shift.

3.3.4. Emergency Medical Responses. With the approval of the wing commander and medical care facility (MCF) commander, the fire protection flight may provide installation initial response and patient stabilization during medical emergencies. Emergency care protocols for the fire protection flight must be developed and approved by the MCF commander. The fire department will not provide patient transport to medical facilities.

3.3.4. (AFRC) Since medical care facilities do not exist at AFRC installations, the role of fire protection personnel in emergency medical care is:

3.3.4.1. (Added-AFRC) Authority to call for an ambulance will not be centralized. Any person may call an ambulance for themselves or for another person believed to need an ambulance. Procedures may be established to notify a central authority but not in lieu of calling an ambulance directly.

3.3.4.2. (Added-AFRC) Fire fighters may provide life saving care for victims or injury or sudden illness up to their level of training and available equipment. Life saving care is defined as that treatment required to prevent further injury, stop bleeding, restore breathing or circulation, stabilize broken bones, or treat for shock. Fire fighters will not provide routine medical care for minor injuries or ailments, will not dispense medications (including over-the-counter) or offer such services. State EMS protocols apply but may not be used to justify providing services beyond that specified in this paragraph.

3.3.4.3. (Added-AFRC) Upon dispatch of fire department resources to a medical emergency, the dispatcher automatically calls for an ambulance.

3.3.4.4. (Added-AFRC) Bill calls for ambulances to the employee, except employees in military status or otherwise entitled to AF-provided medical care.

3.3.5. Occupational Safety and Health. NFPA Standard 1500 contains minimum requirements for fire fighter safety and health in all Air Force fire departments. The fire chief must forward program compliance status to their MAJCOM fire chief at least annually.

3.3.5. (AFRC) Use the worksheet in NFPA 1500 for reporting purposes. All provisions of the latest edition of NFPA 1500 apply to AFRC fire protection personnel and fire department operations. When a provision cannot be complied with immediately, the fire chief must develop an aggressive written plan for compliance and advocate continually until full compliance is achieved.

3.3.5.1. (Added-AFRC) Protective Clothing**.** Provide all items of fire fighter's protective clothing to individual firefighters. NFPA 1500, *Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program,* prescribes the minimum requirements for protective clothing and equipment. Proximity protective clothing satisfies the requirement for both structural and crash firefighting and is the standard clothing for use in the Air Force Reserve Command. Refer to AFI 36-801/AFRC Sup for work station uniform requirements.

3.3.5.2. (Added-AFRC) Pre-Work Requirements**.** Do not assign fire operations personnel (excluding fire alarm center operators) to positions requiring emergency response until they have been equipped with a full complement of protective clothing and equipment, certified at the Fire Fighter I level in the Air Force Fire Fighter Certification System, and have been trained in the requirements of NFPA 1500.

3.3.6. Fire Department Safety Officer. During an emergency, the senior fire official on-scene is responsible for incident safety. When the situation dictates, the senior fire official will assign an incident safety officer. Once assigned, the safety officer has the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities deemed unsafe.

3.3.7. Aircraft Emergency Response Requirements. Aircraft fire fighting, rescue and support vehicles must be capable of responding to any incident on the runways or overruns within one minute after pre-positioning for a pre-announced emergency. For unannounced emergencies, within three minutes from the time of alarm at the airfield fire station, at least one primary aircraft fire fighting vehicle must reach the end of the furthest runway. The remaining aircraft fire fighting, rescue and support vehicles must be capable of arriving at the same point within four minutes.

3.3.8. Facility Emergency Response Requirements. Facility emergency response times are outlined in DoDI 6055.6.

3.3.8. (AFRC) The maximum allowable response time for structural fire pumpers is in **Table 1. (Added-AFRC)**. An additional 5 minutes is permitted for fully sprinklered facilities.

Table 1. Response Times to Structures.

DESCRIPTION	RESPONSE TIME (Minutes)	
	1st 50%	Remaining 50%
Shops and Industrial Buildings	5	10
Hangars	5	10
Warehouses	5	10
Technical Facilities	5	10
Hospitals	5	10
Ship Berthing	5	10
Administrative	7	14
Exchange and Commissary	7	14
Recreation and Assemble	7	14
Dining Halls	7	17
Bachelor Officer Quarters, Bachelor Enlisted Quarters, Visiting Officer Quarters, Dormitories	7	14
Multifamily Dwellings (housing)	9	18
Single and Duplex Dwellings (housing)	9	18
Trailer Courts	9	18
Isolated or Scattered Buildings	15	20

3.3.9. Safety During Off-Base Responses. When responding to off base mutual aid emergencies, where local agencies routinely do not assign a safety officer, the USAF senior fire official will dispatch an Air Force fire fighter to act as the safety officer to observe Air Force portions of the operation. If unsafe conditions are observed or encountered by Air Force fire fighters, the Air Force fire department safety officer will mitigate the condition and inform the civilian incident commander. The Air Force fire department safety officer may act as the safety officer for the entire incident if requested to do so by the civilian incident commander.

3.3.10. Fire Vehicle Maintenance. Force Activity Designator (FAD) codes for fire protection vehicles, equipment, and supplies will be equal to the mission being supported. Record all fire pump testing, maintenance, and annual certifications on AF Form 1078, **Fire Truck and Equipment Test and Inspection Record,** or automated product.

3.3.10. (AFRC) Conduct pump tests according to requirements in NFPA 1911, *Service Tests of Pumps on Fire Department Apparatus.*

3.3.10.1. (Added-AFRC) Notification Requirements. Notify HQ AFRC/CEXF prior to turning in fire suppression vehicles for redistribution, or shipping for overhaul. Do not relocate assigned fire protection vehicles off the installation of assignment without the approval of the Command Fire Chief, except emergency responses in support of local response plans or

mutual aid agreements. See paragraph **A8.5.2. (AFRC)** for notification requirements when firefighting capability is reduced.

3.3.11. Stock Levels of Firefighting Agents. Fire chiefs maintain a reserve quantity of agent equal to the total capacity of assigned fire fighting vehicles at the fire station. Configure the agent for immediate transport to emergency operations. The fire chief will maintain a secondary reserve when the Base Logistics Center does not maintain an adjusted stock level.

3.3.11. (AFRC) Install fire hydrants so water can be provided on-scene to sustain firefighting operations. Locate hydrants so that a hydrant is available within 500 feet of any aircraft parking location on all Air Force Reserve-owned aircraft parking aprons. Exception: When continuous spans of concrete pavement preclude installations of hydrants, a maximum distance of 1000 feet is permitted.

3.3.12. Communication. The wing commander, with advice from the fire chief, will determine the agencies authorized transceiver access to the tactical fire crash nets. All fire stations must have automatic emergency generator backup power.

3.3.13. The fire chief or senior fire official on duty must receive at least a 30 minute prior notification when exercises involve firefighting vehicles, equipment, or personnel.

3.3.14. (Added-AFRC) Radio Transceivers. Transceiver on the crash network is limited to fire stations, fire vehicles, air traffic control tower, mobile command post, base civil engineer, and ambulance. The wing commander (or senior Air Force Reserve commander on the installation) may authorize receive-only capability to other essential personnel. A tactical network is required and restricted to fire department use only.

3.3.15. (Added-AFRC) Hazardous Materials Training . All operations personnel (except alarm room operators) require HAZMAT Technician certification in the Air Force Fire Fighter Certification System. Goals are: HAZMAT Operations by 30 September 1998; HAZMAT Technician by 1 January 1999; and where required, HAZMAT Incident Command by 30 September 1999. Personnel previously trained using the AFRC HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer Program are in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120 and may continue to respond to HAZMAT emergencies while certification is being achieved. Refresher training is required annually after initial training. The AFRC HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer Program will not be used to train new employees. The Air Force HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer Program will be used for all HAZMAT training in the future. Refresher training is required annually and all trained HAZMAT responders must demonstrate competency in the HAZMAT responsibilities. This competency may be demonstrated by achieving 70 percent on the appropriate test using CERTEST. The use of the AFRC HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer to comply with the law does not at all negate the requirement to achieve HAZMAT certification in the Air Force Fire Fighter Certification System (FFCS). Refer to AFMAN 32-2001 for FFCS requirements.

3.3.16. (Added-AFRC) Initial Fire Attack. The procedures contained in NFPA 1410*, Training for Initial Fire Attack,* forms the basis for all training and operating procedures involving initial attack on interior fires in both aircraft and structures.

3.4. Fire Prevent ion. Fire chiefs under the guidance of AFI 91-301, *Air Force Occupational Environmental Safety, Fire Protection and Health Program*(outlines the fire prevention program), must accomplish the following:

•Implement installation fire prevention programs.

•Conduct annual facility fire prevention assessments, unless required more often by public law or other statutory requirement.

•Ensure AF Form 218, Facility Fire Prevention and Protection Record, or automated product is used as a checklist and to record the results of facility assessments.

•Use an AF Form 1487, Fire Prevention Visit Report, to identify the condition of the fire prevention program to commanders.

3.4. (AFRC) NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code*, is adopted, except as noted in this paragraph. Use the *Code* as the basis to determine facility fire safety. HQ AFRC/CEXF is the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for all matters involving the *Code*. The base fire chief is responsible to administer the *Code* and acts for and on behalf of the AHJ. Installation commanders are responsible for enforcement of its provisions. Section 1-7, *Board of Appeals,* is not adopted. Rather, appeals are processed using the normal military chain of command. Sections 1-15, *Permits and Approvals*, and 1-16, *Certificates of Fitness* are not adopted. Provisions in the *Code* relating to the criteria for new construction are superseded by criteria established in Air Force construction criteria (MIL HDBK 1008-latest edition, Engineering Technical Letters, AFOSH Standards, etc.).

3.4.1. Facility Fire Protection Systems. The appropriate civil engineer shop or contractor equivalent, must inspect, test, and maintain fire detection, water distribution, and suppression systems.

3.4.1.1. Fire Protection System Impairments. System impairments and systems out-of-service, to include water distribution systems, must be reported immediately to the Fire Alarm Communication Center (FACC). The appropriate civil engineer shop maintains water distribution systems. The designated civil engineer shop records water distribution tests on AF Form 1027, **Water Flow Test Record,** or automated equivalent and provides a copy to the fire chief.

3.4.1.1. (AFRC) The base civil engineer establishes procedures to ensure system deficiencies are promptly reported to the fire alarm communications center. Water distribution flow tests are conducted by the base fire protection organization at Air Force Reserve installations.

3.5. **Fire Protection Engineering.** The engineering flight or maintenance engineering element manages fire protection engineering requirements as prescribed by the current edition of Military Handbook 1008. The fire chief provides operational expertise.

3.5. (AFRC) The fire chief or designated representative reviews all projects, plans, and specifications, including AF Form 332, **Base Civil Engineer Work Request**, DD Form 1391, **FY __ Military Construction Project Data** and project documents for adequacy of fire protection features. Record comments on AFRC Form 59, **Design/Construction Review Comments**, and 59A, **Design/Construction Review Comments (Continuation),** or automated method. A copy is maintained on file until the project is completed. A fire protection representative reviews construction projects at all stages of design, including attendance at pre-design meetings.

4. Forms Prescribed. The following forms are prescribed. Use these forms or automated products to record all fire protection activities, including the daily activity log.

AF Form 218, **Facility Fire Prevention and Protection Record,** para **3.4.**

AF Form 1027, **Water Flow Test Record,** para **3.4.1.1.**.

AF Form 1028, **Facility Pre-Fire Plan,** para **3.3.2.**

AF Form 1071, **Inspection Maintenance Record,** para **3.1.3.**

AF Form 1078, **Fire Truck and Equipment Test and Inspection Record,** para **3.3.4.**

AF Form 1085, **Fire Protection Training Report,** para **3.2. (AFRC)**

AF Form 1487, **Fire Prevention Visit Report,** para **3.4. (AFRC)**

AFTO Form 88, **Aircraft Pre-Fire Plan,** para **3.3.2.**

4.1. (Added-AFRC) AFRC Form 59, **Design/Construction Review Comments.**

4.2. (Added-AFRC) AFRC Form 59A, **Design/Construction Review Comments (Continuation).**

4.3. (Added-AFRC) AFRC Form 64, **Telephonic Fire Incident Report.**

WILLIAM P. HALLIN, Lt Gen, USAF
DCS/Installations & Logistics

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES, ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS

References

DoD Instruction 6055.6, *Department of Defense Fire and Emergency Services Program*

DoD Instruction 6055.6-M, *Department of Defense Fire and Emergency Srvices Certification Program*

Military Handbook 1008, *Fire Protection for Facilities Engineering, Design, and Construction*

AF Policy Directive 32-20, *Fire Protection*

AF Instruction 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*

AF Instruction 21-112, *Aircraft Egress and Escape Systems*

AF Instruction 32-4002, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Compliance*

AF Instruction 36-801, *Uniform for Civilian Employees*

AF Instruction 36-2904, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Personnel*

AF Instruction 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports*

AF Instruction 91-301, *AF Occupational Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health Program*

AF Manual 32-2003, *Air Force Fire Fighter Certification Program*

AF Manual 32-4004, *Contingency Response Operations*

AF Manual 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*

AFOSH Standard 91-25, *Confined Spaces*

Technical Order 35E1-2-13-1,*Operation and Maintenance Instructions Crash Fire Rescue Training Facility*

Technical Order 00-105E-9, *Aircraft Emergency Rescue Information*

Allowance Standard 019, *Vehicle Fleet (Registered) All MAJCOM Common*

Allowance Standard 490, *Civil Engineer Fire Protection Support and Aircraft Crash Rescue Equipment*

NFPA Standard 1002, *Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*

NFPA Standard 1404, *Fire Department Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Program*

NFPA Standard 1500, *Fire Department Safety and Health Program*

NFPA Standard 1561, *Fire Department Incident Management System*

NFPA Standard 1581, *Fire Department Infection Control Program*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AFCESA—Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFIT—Air Force Institute of Technology

AFOSH—Air Force Occupational, Safety**,** and Health

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

AICUZ—Airfield Installation Compatibility Use Zone

ARFF—Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting

CDC—Career Development Course

CerTest—CerTest is an interactive computer-based testing program designed to test, evaluate, and certify a student's knowledge of principles and procedures on various job-related subjects.

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

CPR—Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

CST—Central Standard Time

DFIRS—Department of Defense Fire Incident Reporting System

DoD—Department of Defense

DoD Component—USAF, USA, USN, USMC, and the Defense Logistics Agency

DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction

EMT-B—Emergency Medical Technician - Basic

FACC—Fire Alarm Communication Center

FAD—Force Activity Designator

FOA—Field Operating Agency

FPO—Fire Protection Office

GS-081—Fire Protection and Prevention Series

HAZMAT—Hazardous Materials

HQ AFCESA/CEXF—Office of the Chief, Air Force Fire Protection

HQ USAF/ILE—The Civil Engineer

HQ USAF/ILEO—Chief, DCS/Installations & Logistics Operations and Maintenance Division

MAJCOM—Major Command

MFH—Military Family Housing

MOA—Memorandum of Agreement

NFPA—National Fire Protection Association. A national organization that publishes national consensus standards known as National Fire Codes.

TO—Technical Order

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

Attachment 2

TRAINING PROGRAM

A2.1. Background. The DoD Fire Fighter Certification System is designed to improve individual knowledge, confidence, and performance reliability. It certifies a person's competence performing specific tasks and does not certify an individual's competence working as an integral part of a team. The proficiency training program enhances a fire fighter's ability to work as a team member.

A2.2. Responsibilities. Fire chiefs are responsible for developing a proficiency training program for each of the following requirements:

- •Fire Fighter Certification Program Performance Testing (See the applicable fire fighter career development courses to determine specific performance test requirements).
- •Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, in accordance with NFPA Standard 1500, Chapter 3.
- •Structural Fire Fighting Training Evolutions (hands-on training, monthly).
- •Structural Fire Fighting Tactics (classroom training, bimonthly).
- •Infectious Disease Control (NFPA Standard 1581, *Fire Department Infection Control Program*).
- •Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Emergency Medical Training. Train and certify all fire fighters involved in fire ground operations to the first aid first responder level and in American Red Cross or American Heart Association CPR. Additionally, Fire fighters designated by the fire chief must be trained to the Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B) level as defined in the 1994 Department of Transportation National Standard Curriculum.
- •Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (NFPA Standard 1404, *Fire Department Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Program*).
- •Incident Management System (NFPA Standard 1561, the National Fire Academy's Incident Command System, and AFMAN 32-4004).
- •Installation Specific Explosive Safety (AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards).*
- •Confined-space rescue tailored to the installation's mission requirements. (AFOSH Standard 91-25, *Confined Spaces* and 29 CFR 1910.146).
- •Initial certification and annual hazardous materials emergency response refresher training (29 CFR 1910.120, NFPA Standard 472, *Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*, AFI 32-4002, and the CerTest Computer-Based Testing Procedural Guide).
- •Aircraft familiarization and hands-on egress training for transient and mission assigned aircraft:
  - •Transient aircraft familiarization (frequency and the aircraft requiring this training are determined by the fire chief).
  - •Hands-on egress training for all mission assigned aircraft shall be conducted as often as necessary to maintain proficiency, but not less than twice each year.
- •Wildland Firefighting (fire chief establishes frequency).
- •Fire Alarm Communication Center operator training program (fire chief establishes frequency).

- •Aircraft Live Fire Training. (Aircraft live fire training shall be provided to all members as often as necessary to meet this requirement, but not less than twice each year). The fire chief will determine specific scenarios based on the following:
- •Engine Fires. (Inboard, Outboard, High Tail, or Running Fuel).
- •Exterior. (Pool fires involving fuselage, right or left wing).
- •Interior. (Flight Deck, Cargo, or Passenger Compartments).
- •Miscellaneous Fires. (Wheel well, battery compartment, or auxiliary power unit).
- •Apparatus Driver Operator Training. Implement a continuous apparatus driver operator training program to license all fire fighters on assigned fire fighting apparatus. All driver operators must be licensed and DoD certified (NFPA Standard 1002, *Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*).
- •Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Storage Tank Firefighting. Include crude oil firefighting tactics if there's potential to respond to this type of incident both on and off base. (frequency is annual)
- •Aircraft Egress and Escape System Familiarity (AFI 21-112, *Aircraft Egress and Escape Systems*)
- •***NOTE***: **(Added-AFRC)** Structural fire evolutions (paragraph **A2.2.**, bullet 3) and aircraft hands-on egress (paragraph **A2.2.**, bullet 12) include incident command, sizeup, approach & positioning, advancement of hose lines (two hose lines with two people per line) to interior fires, search, rescue, and emergency care.

A2.3. (Added-AFRC) Fire Department Operational Objectives and Standards. The mission of AFRC fire departments is to save lives and property. Standards are necessary to focus fire protection personnel on mission readiness, and to measure success. Objectives and standards for key processes are as follows:

A2.3.1. (Added-AFRC) Structural Fire Fighting Training Evolutions (paragraph **A2.2.**, bullet 3):

A2.3.1.1. (Added-AFRC) Objective. Each member performs as a team member to use quick attack procedures to attack and extinguish the fire as soon as possible; and locate, remove, and treat victims as quickly as possible.

A2.3.1.2. (Added-AFRC) Standards :

A2.3.1.2.1. (Added-AFRC) Don proper protective clothing and equipment and depart the fire station within one minute after being notified.

A2.3.1.2.2. (Added-AFRC) Lay a supply line if hydrant is within 500 feet of the fire. For interior fires, deploy and stretch one preconnected attack line and discharge water at the exterior point of entry within 30 seconds after the pumper stops at the fire scene.

A2.3.1.2.3. (Added-AFRC) Advance the hose to the fire as rapidly as possible.

A2.3.1.2.4. (Added-AFRC) Deploy and stretch a second preconnected attack line immediately after the first line is deployed. Advance the hose to the fire to backup the first line within 1 minute from the time the first line is at the fire.

A2.3.1.2.5. (Added-AFRC) Use the techniques taught in course X3AZR3E751-003, *Fire Rescue* course to locate victims. Remove victims to the emergency care area as soon as possible.

A2.3.1.2.6. (Added-AFRC) Survey victims and provide life sustaining care using procedures contained in IFSTA publication, *Fire Service First Responder.*

NOTE:

(Added-AFRC) Normally 30 seconds is reasonable time to accomplish this task when the simulated fire is located on the ground floor and no other complications exist. However, the principle concern is for an effective team effort to achieve the objective without unnecessary delay. Failure to accomplish the task within the allowed time does not automatically constitute failure.

A2.3.2. (Added-AFRC) Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) (paragraph **A2.2.**, bullet 7):

A2.3.2.1. (Added-AFRC) Objective. Each member performs a before use inspection of a SCBA, dons SCBA proficiently, performs an air cylinder change, and refills a depleted air cylinder.

A2.3.2.2. (Added-AFRC) Standards: Perform a before use inspection of SCBA using the technical order or manufacturer's instructions within 5 minutes with 100 percent accuracy.

A2.3.2.2.2. (Added-AFRC) Don the SCBA using the technical order or manufacturer's instructions while wearing protective clothing trousers and coat, and place the SCBA in operation within 30 seconds. The time starts with the SCBA laying on the floor in front of the member. The student may position the SCBA as desired prior to the test. Donning gloves and helmet is excluded from this test.

A2.3.2.2.3. (Added-AFRC) Replace an air cylinder of an in-use SCBA while the user holds his/her breath. Entire cylinder change must be accomplished within 2 minutes.

A2.3.2.2.4. (Added-AFRC) Refill a depleted cylinder using technical order or manufacturer's instructions with 100 percent accuracy. There is no time limit.

A2.3.3. (Added-AFRC) Aircraft Familiarization (paragraph **A2.2.**, bullet 12):

A2.3.3.1. (Added-AFRC) Objective. Each member must know how to approach entry controls with aircraft engines running; normal, manual, and emergency entry procedures; emergency engine shutdown; how to make the ejection system safe; aircrew removal procedures, and danger areas of the aircraft.

A2.3.3.2. (Added-AFRC) Standard. Each member must pass a written test with 80 percent accuracy.

A2.3.4. (Added-AFRC) Aircraft Live Fire Training (Exterior ground fires involving fuselage, right or left wing) (paragraph **A2.2.**, bullet 17):

A2.3.4.1. (Added-AFRC) Objective. Each member performs as a team member to knock down large exterior fire during approach and with vehicle turrets, then completes extinguishment with hose lines.

A2.3.4.2. (Added-AFRC) Standards: Use the manufacturer's recommended agent application procedures.

A2.3.4.2.2. (Added-AFRC) Approach quickly from upwind direction.

A2.4.4.2.3. (Added-AFRC) Apply mass application using water (water simulates AFFF during training fires) from vehicle turrets. Discharge begins when the vehicle is in range of the fire. Discharge little or no agent outside the fire area.

A2.3.4.2.4. (Added-AFRC) Shut off the turrets as soon as the vehicle stops at the edge of the fire (even if mass fire remains). Allow 2-5 seconds before reapplying agent from turrets. If additional turret application is needed, discharge in 10 second increments.

A2.3.4.2.5. (Added-AFRC) Deploy hose lines within 45 seconds after the vehicle stops at the fire area.

A2.3.4.2.6. (Added-AFRC) Use hose lines to extinguish small fires which are not impinging on the fuselage -- not vehicle turrets.

A2.3.4.2.7. (Added-AFRC) Complete extinguishment and begin rescue activities (see paragraph A2.9).

A2.3.5. (Added-AFRC) Aircraft Live Fire Training (Interior (Flight Deck, Cargo, or Passenger Compartments) (bullet 18):

A2.3.5.1. (Added-AFRC) Objective. Each member performs as a team member to control and extinguish any exterior fire, advance attack lines to interior fire areas, perform aircraft entry and cockpit procedures according to T.O. 00-105E-9, and locate and remove victims from the aircraft as quickly as possible.

A2.3.5.2. (AFRC) Standards: Don proper protective clothing and equipment, and depart the station within one minute after notification.

A2.3.5.2.2. (Added-AFRC) Approach aircraft from an upwind direction. Position vehicles in a position to fight fire, engage fire pump and discharge water when in range of exterior fire.

A2.3.5.2.3. (Added-AFRC) Be ready to fight fire upon arrival. Don protective clothing and equipment in the station or in route to the exercise except the head gear and gloves. Deploy all hose lines from all crash vehicles within 45 seconds after the vehicle stops at the scene.

A2.3.5.2.4. (Added-AFRC) Begin aircraft entry as soon as fire is controlled to the point that the senior fire officer determines that interior operations can be performed with an acceptable degree of safety. A hose line is available at the point of entry when entry is made.

A2.3.5.2.5. (Added-AFRC) Advance hose line to the interior fire without delay. Advance a second (backup) hose line to the same fire within one minute after the first.

A2.3.5.2.6. (Added-AFRC) Perform all necessary cockpit procedures within 30 seconds after aircraft entry. Cockpit procedures include all actions necessary to shut down the engines, safety the ejection system, kill auxiliary power equipment, safety weapons systems, and secure the oxygen system. Actions are performed according to T.O. 00-105E-9.

A2.3.5.2.7. (Added-AFRC) Use the techniques taught in course 3AZR3E751-003, *Fire Rescue* course to locate victims. Remove victims to the emergency care area as soon as possible.

A2.3.5.2.8. (Added-AFRC) Survey victims and provide life sustaining care using procedures contained in IFSTA publication, *Fire Service First Responder.*

A2.3.5.2.9. (Added-AFRC) All operations within the interior of the aircraft are performed by teams (minimum of two persons). A single person in the hazard area is never permitted.

NOTE:

(Added-AFRC) The standards contain reasonable time to accomplish tasks under normal conditions. However, local variations are permitted for unusual circumstances. The principle concern is for an effective team effort to achieve the objective without unnecessary delay. Failure to accomplish the task within the allowed time does not automatically constitute failure.

A2.4. (Added-AFRC) Local Objectives and Standards . The above Air Force Reserve objectives and standards address critical elements necessary for firefighter safety and operational readiness. Each fire chief develops local objectives and standards to address all recurring training subjects. The objective describes what must be done. The standard describes how well it must be done.

Attachment 3

FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONSES

A3.1. The fire chief will complete a report on all responses in accordance with the automated DoD Fire Incident Reporting System requirements.

A3.1.1. The MAJCOM or FOA Fire Protection Office up channels information to HQ AFCESA/CEXF, DSN 523-6151/6321/6201/6214, using priority precedence, or commercial (904) 283-6151/6321/6201/6214, (after normal duty hours, 1600-0700 central standard time (2200-1300Z), call the 325th Fighter Wing Command Post, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5000, DSN 523-2155/2023, or commercial (904) 283-2155/2023 fires resulting in:

- A loss of $25,000 or more to military family housing.
- A loss of $100,000or more.
- Loss of life or disabling injury.
- Adverse public reaction.
- Mutual aid responses that are major.

A3.1.2. HQ AFCESA/CEXF notifies HQ USAF/ILEO, DSN 225-7744 or 225-7774, for fire incidents of major impact. In turn, HQ USAF/ILEO will inform The Civil Engineer of significant fire incidents.

A3.2. .Fire Incident Message Notification, RCS: HAF-CE (AR) 8102. This report is designated emergency status code C-1. Continue reporting during emergency conditions, priority precedence. Submit data requirements assigned this category as prescribed or by any means to ensure their arrival on the established due date. Continue reporting during MINIMIZE.

A3.2.1. Priority Message. The fire chief will send a priority message to HQ AFCESA/CEXF and the MAJCOM FPOwithin 12 hours after a fire resulting in:

- A loss of $25,000or more to military family housing.
- A loss of $100,000 or more.
- An incident otherwise considered major.
- Loss of life or disabling injury.
- Adverse public reaction.

When an incident requires reporting by priority message, use the format in **Figure A3.1.**.

A3.3. (Added-AFRC) Telephonic Fire Incident Reporting. Make telephonic notification to HQ AFRC/CEXF, DSN 497-1105/6/7, FAX DSN 497-0188, within 4 hours of all incidents in which the Air Force fire department participates in firefighting, Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) incident, or rescue activities, on or off base. Complete AFRC Form 64, **Telephonic Fire Incident Report**, and relay the information by fax. After normal duty hours (0700-1700 hours Eastern Standard Time) report incidents to the AFRC Command Center personnel, ***DSN 497-0680***, who passes the information to the on-call staff officer.

Figure A3.1. Format for Fire Department Emergency Response Message Notification.

FROM: Installation or Activity

TO: HQ AFCESA TYNDALL AFB FL//CEXF//

MAJCOM//FOA//FPO//

UNCLAS

SUBJECT: FIRE DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE MESSAGE NOTIFICATION, RCS: HAF-CE (AR) 8102.

a.DATE, TIME, AND INCIDENT NUMBER.

b.BUILDING NUMBER OR AEROSPACE VEHICLE, TYPE, AND MODEL.

c.LOCATION OF INCIDENT (ON BASE, OFF BASE, DISTANCE, ETC.).

d.OCCUPANCY OR USE.

e.PROPERTY DAMAGED.

f.NUMBER OF FATALITIES.

g.NUMBER AND EXTENT OF INJURIES (SPECIFY IF FIRE FIGHTER OR OTHER PERSONNEL).

h.PRELIMINARY AIR FORCE LOSS ESTIMATE.

i.PRELIMINARY NON-AIR FORCE LOSS ESTIMATE.

j.CAUSE OR MOST PROBABLE CAUSE.

k.SHORT SUMMARY OF INCIDENT.

l.MISSION IMPACT.

m.COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

Attachment 4

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR

AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL AID IN FIRE PROTECTION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE (US)

This agreement, entered into this XX day of XXX 19XX, between the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component) acting pursuant to the authority of 42 U.S.C. 1856(a) and (insert name of fire organization) is securing to each the benefits of mutual aid in fire prevention and hazardous materials incident response, in the protection of life and property from fire, hazardous materials incident and in fire fighting. It is agreed that:

a. On request to a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department by a representative of the (insert name of fire organization), fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of installation) fire department will be dispatched to any point within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection or hazardous materials incident response as designated by the representatives of the (insert name of fire organization).

b. On request to a representative of the (insert name of fire organization) by a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department, fire fighting equipment or hazardous materials incident response and personnel of the (insert name of fire organization) will be dispatched to any point within the fire fighting or hazardous materials incident response jurisdiction of the (insert name of installation) fire department as designated by the representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department.

c. Any dispatch of equipment and personnel pursuant to this agreement is subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any request for aid hereunder shall include a statement of the amount and type of equipment and personnel requested and shall specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched, but the amount and type of equipment and the number of personnel to be furnished shall be determined by a representative of the responding organization.

(2) The responding organization shall report to the officer in charge of the requesting organization at the location to which the equipment is dispatched, and shall be subject to the orders of that official.

(3) A responding organization shall be released by the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are no longer required or when the responding organization is needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.

(4) In the event of a crash of an aircraft owned or operated by the United States or military aircraft of any foreign nation within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection, the chief of the (insert name of installation) fire department or his or her representative may assume full command on arrival at the scene of the crash.

d. (Insert name of fire service) may claim reimbursement for the direct expenses and losses that are additional fire fighting or hazardous materials incident costs above the normal operating costs incurred while fighting a fire or hazardous materials incident response under this agreement as provided in 44 C.F.R., Part 151.

e. Each party waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this agreement. This provision does not waive any right of reimbursement pursuant to paragraph d above.

f. All equipment used by (insert name of fire organization) in carrying out this agreement will, at the time of action hereunder, be owned by it; and all personnel acting for (insert name of fire organization) under this agreement will, at the time of such action, be an employee or volunteer member of (insert name of fire organization).

For (insert name of fire organization); For the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component).

(TITLE) (COMMANDER)

Attachment 5

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR

AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL AID IN FIRE PROTECTION (FOREIGN)

NOTE:

In some overseas locations, the requirements listed in this mutual aid agreement may need to be incorporated in a Memorandum of Understanding in lieu of using this format.

This agreement, entered into this XX day of XXX 19XX, between the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD component) acting pursuant to the authority of 42 U.S.C. 1856(a) and (insert name of fire organization) is for securing to each the benefits of mutual aid in fire prevention, in the protection of life and property from fire, and in fire fighting. It is agreed that:

a. On request to a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department by a representative of the (insert name of fire organization), fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of installation) fire department will be dispatched to any point within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection as designated by the representative of the (insert name of fire organization).

b. On request to a representative of the (insert name of fire organization) by a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department, fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of fire organization) will be dispatched to any point within the fire fighting jurisdiction of the (insert name of installation) fire department as designated by the representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department.

c. Any dispatch of equipment and personnel pursuant to this agreement is subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any request for aid hereunder shall include a statement of the amount and type of equipment and personnel requested, and shall specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched, but the amount and type of equipment and number of personnel to be furnished shall be determined by a representative of the responding organization.

(2) The responding organization shall report to the officer in charge of the requesting organization at the location to which the equipment is dispatched and shall be subject to the orders of that official.

(3) A responding organization shall be released by the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are no longer required, or when the responding organization is needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.

(4) In the event of a crash of an aircraft owned or operated by the United States or military aircraft of any foreign nation within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection, the chief of the (insert name of installation) fire department or his or her representative may assume full command on arrival at the scene of the crash.

d. Each party waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this agreement.

e. No party shall be reimbursed by any other party for any costs incurred pursuant to this agreement.

f. All equipment used by (insert name of fire organization) in carrying out this agreement will, at the time of action hereunder, be owned by it; and all personnel acting for (insert name of fire organization) under this agreement will, at the time of such action, be an employee or volunteer member of (insert name of fire organization).

For (insert name of fire organization); For the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component).

(TITLE) (COMMANDER)

Attachment 6

RELEASE OF CLAIMS AND INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE FOR CIVIL AIRPORT JOINT-USE AGREEMENTS

(Insert Name of Airport Operator) agrees to release, acquit, and forever discharge the United States, its officers, agents, and employees for all liability arising out of or connected with the use of United States equipment or personnel for fire control, crash, and rescue activities at or in the vicinity of (insert name of airport), and (insert name of airport operator) further agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the United States, its officers, agents, and employees against any and all claims, of whatever description, arising out of or connected with such use of United States equipment or personnel. The agreements contained in the preceding sentence do not extend to claims arising out of or connected with services rendered solely for the protection of United States property or personnel, or to claims for damages caused solely by the negligence or willful misconduct of its officers, agents, or employees of the United States, without contributory fault on the part of any person, firm, or corporation; provided, however, that insofar as this paragraph may be inconsistent with the waiver or claims provisions contained in any reciprocal agreement for mutual aid in furnishing fire protection heretofore or hereafter entered into by the lessor with any agency of the United States pursuant to Public Law 84-46 (42 U.S.C. 1856, et seq.), the rights and obligations of the parties shall be governed by said waiver of claims provision and not by this paragraph.

Attachment 7

(ADDED-AFRC) FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATIONS AT LOCATIONS OTHER THAN AIR FORCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE, OR AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASES

A7.1. (AFRC) General. Fire protection of Air Force Reserve assets must be available at all times at all locations. It is not always necessary to have a fire department on site but when major assets (aircraft and life) are involved, an on-site capability is required. Assets located on military installations are protected by a base fire department or via joint use agreement. When these assets are temporarily relocated to another location to support exercises, inspections, contingencies, or training, fire protection needs must be addressed during the early planning stages.

A7.2. (AFRC) Safe Environment. A safe environment must always be provided for AFRC resources. A safe environment is one in which the resources are not exposed to unnecessary risk and where resources are available to intercede where necessary. There are two levels of protection:

A7.2.1. (AFRC) First Level. The first level of protection is the user. These individuals are responsible to operate in the prescribed safe manner, and to initiate corrective action when something goes wrong. For example, the user employs portable fire extinguishers when a fire occurs. This level of protection is always required whenever people are present.

A7.2.2. (AFRC) Second Level. The second level of protection is a fire department. Professionally trained and equipped personnel provide protection beyond that which users can provided. This level of protection is required when the volume of assets or activities, or the potential fire is estimated to be beyond the capability of the user.

A7.3. (AFRC) Fire Protection for Structures and Personnel. A structural pumper is required when more than 50 people sleep, when crash vehicles are not available but POL products are present, or when determined by the commander. Eight firefighters (3E731 and above) are required; at least one 3E771 must be present. Increase by 50 percent when exercise is more than seven days in duration. The senior firefighter must maintain the capability to respond, on a 24-hour basis, anywhere in the protected area, within five minutes. Vehicle is staffed with a crew of four firefighters that satisfy the requirements in paragraph **3.3.5.2. (AddedAFRC)**.

A7.4. (AFRC) Fire Protection for Aircraft. **Table A7.1. (AFRC)** addresses operations with aircraft involved. These assets must be available on a 24-hour basis. The senior firefighter must maintain the capability to respond to any aircraft location within 3 minutes for unannounced emergencies and 1 minute for preannounced emergencies. All required vehicles must be staffed with three firefighters that satisfy the requirements in paragraph **3.3.5.2. (AddedAFRC)**.

A7.1. (AFRC) Fire Protection for Aircraft.

TYPE AIRCRAFT	MAX NUMBER ON THE GROUND (note 1)	NUMBER & TYPE FIRE VEH REQD (note 2)	NUMBER OF FIRE FIGHTERS REQD (note 3)
C-5, B-52, KC-10 or similar aircraft	1	2 P-19	6/12
	2	3 P-19	9/18
	3+	4 P-19	12/24
C-141, KC-135, C-17, or similar aircraft	1-2	1 P-19	3/6
	3-5	2 P-19	6/12
	6+	3 P-19	9/18
C-130 or similar aircraft	1-8	1 P-19	3/6
	8-15	2 P-19	6/12
	15+	3 P-19	9/18
All Fighter Aircraft	1-3	0	0
	4-8	1	3/6
	9+	2	6/12

NOTES:

1. The number on the ground includes all aircraft parked and moving. Includes aircraft performing touch and go and transient aircraft with more than 3 hours on the ground.
2. Other crash vehicles with a 1000-gallon capacity of AFFF solution may be substituted for the P-19. A P-23 vehicle may be substituted for two P-19s.
3. Number such as 6/12 means a minimum of 6 firefighters are required. When deployment lasts for 24 hours or longer, 12 firefighters are required. Firefighters provide 24-hour coverage at all times aircraft is on the ground, regardless of flying or maintenance activities. Firefighters are AFSC 3E731 and above, and satisfy the requirements in paragraph 3.2.3.2. At least one 3E771 must be present.

A7.5. (AFRC) Continuing Operation. When exercises or operations are conducted at the same location indefinitely, permanent arrangements should be made to address fire protection requirements. HQ AFRC/CEXF assesses operations, determines requirements, and assists in the coordination of fire protection resources, upon request. This analysis must be performed prior to any formal support agreement with nonmilitary organizations.

A7.6. (AFRC) Importance of Advance Planning. Fire protection vehicles and equipment to support exercises are extremely limited. Assets located at AFRC bases are provided to protect aircraft and other assets at that location. These assets may not be relocated to support exercises without specific authorization from the Command Fire Chief (HQ AFRC/CEXF). When a requirement is identified for such vehicles and equipment, contact HQ AFRC/CEXF (DSN 497-1105/6/7) as soon as possible. Early notification increases the chances that the need can be supported. The organization sponsoring the exercise is expected to arrange transportation of firefighting vehicles.

Attachment 8

(ADDED-AFRC) FIRE PROTECTION OPERATIONS

A8.1. (AFRC) Initial Response. After notification that a fire emergency exists all first response vehicles respond within one minute, at all times and during all weather conditions. Vehicles and crews always remain within an area from which they can meet time/distance requirements of DOD Instruction 6055.6. First response vehicles are those vehicles so designated in the department's emergency response or pre-incident plans.

A8.2. (AFRC) Availability of Fire Resources. Fire vehicle resources must be available continuously to respond to, contain, and control emergency situations. The two predominant resources that influence successful firefighting and rescue are the availability vehicles and the associated staffing to operate the vehicles. The goal of the fire department is to control the situation (extinguish fire, contain the HAZMAT, etc.) and perform rescue (locate, remove, treat) regardless of the emergency situation.

A8.2.1. (AFRC) Resources. Each base is authorized sufficient vehicles and staffing to accomplish the goals of the department. These resources are based on the most likely fire scenario to be encountered on the installation. Aircraft rescue and fire fighting (ARFF) vehicles are sized to provide a predetermined quantity of agent based on the size of the aircraft assigned (or larger transient aircraft available at least 25 percent of the time). The number of structural pumpers is determined by the fire flow required to extinguish a fire in the installation's largest fire risk. Additionally, the structural pumper is used to resupply ARFF vehicles during aircraft fire fighting and rescue operations. Staffing resources are based on providing a sufficient number of vehicle operators, and other critical support functions, such as communications and command and control. Staffing authorizations are based on the minimum required and must be filled promptly when vacated with qualified personnel. Fire protection positions must not be held vacant for any purpose. These resources must be available continually.

A8.2.2. (AFRC) Local Off-Sets. In some cases requirements for in-house fire protection are off-set by locally available resources. This is a calculated risk based on the probability that local mutual aid fire departments can provide the necessary support to fire operations. Such off-sets are encouraged to conserve AFRC resources and reduce the cost of fire protection. Off-sets are executed via appropriate agreements with the other fire organization who must agree to provide the needed support.

A8.4. (AFRC) Fire Protection Capability. The fire protection capability of a fire department is directly dependent on the number of fully staffed vehicles available to respond to a fire incident, and the staffing available to operate the vehicles and perform the associated tasks. Mandated response times and distances necessitate a large force of fire resources be available at all times. Response times and distances are as follows:

A8.4.1. (AFRC) Aircraft Emergencies. Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) vehicles must be capable of responding to any incident on the runways or overruns within 1 minute after pre-positioning for an announced emergency, and to any incident on the runways or overruns within 3 minutes for an unannounced emergency. Response times apply to the first arriving vehicle. These response requirements drive the location of fire stations and the number of fire stations required.

A8.4.2. (AFRC) Structural Emergencies. Responses to structures are contained in **Table 1. (Added-AFRC)**

A8.5. (AFRC) Resource Requirements. The fire resources required for successful fire operations is difficult to understand since the expected fire on which the resources are based is seldom encountered. However, requirements are fact based and scientifically calculated to provide the required level of protection for Air Force assets. Air Force requirements cannot be compared to other agencies, such as the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which have different concepts of operations. For example, FAA fire departments protect exits so occupants can escape unaided, or with the air of the flight attendants. On the other hand, Air Force fire departments not only protect exits, they aggressively attack the fire with full intent to extinguish it, perform interior fire attack with hose lines, and perform search and rescue. The intent of the Air Force fire department is to save the aircraft and crew. This is not the case with FAA fire departments.

A8.5.1. (AFRC) Continuously Available Resources. **Table A8.1. (AFRC)** contains information to determine the level of fire protection available. The levels are as follows:

A8.5.1.1. (AFRC) Normal. The normal level of capability is indicated by "N" in column 2 of **Table A8.1. (AFRC)** These are the resources authorized for the installation and expected to be available under normal circumstances. At this level, the required resources are available to deliver the quantity of agent required to extinguish aircraft fires and perform rescue.

A8.5.1.2. (AFRC) Minimum. The minimum level of capability is indicated by "M" in column 2 of **Table A8.1. (AFRC)** The minimum level includes the amount of agent required to perform fire fighting and rescue, but less optimum staffing to deliver it effectively. The department will have difficulty extinguishing large fires and interior fire operations will pose greater risk to firefighters.

A8.5.1.3. (AFRC) Critical. The critical level is reached when the amount of agent stated in column 12 of **Table A8.1. (AFRC)** is not available due to lack of people or vehicles out of service. The result is the inability to deliver the agent required to extinguish an aircraft fire. At this level, the fire crews may be able to hold the fire in check until the crew escapes; however, interior fire attack and rescue is not expected due to the extreme risk to firefighters.

A8.5.1.4. (AFRC) Work Stoppage. The work stoppage level is reached when the amount of agent stated in column 13 of **Table A8.1. (AFRC)** is not available due to lack of people or vehicles out of service. The result is the inability to deliver the agent required to hold the fire in check until the crew escapes in large fire situations.

A8.5.2. (AFRC) Notification Requirements. The base fire chief notifies the base fire marshal when the level of capability is below normal. The base fire marshal notifies the installation commander when fire protection capability is below the minimum, at the critical level, and again at the work stoppage level. The base fire chief notifies HQ AFRC/CEXF when the fire protection capability is below the minimum for more than 8 consecutive hours, and within 1 hour of reaching the critical level and work stoppage levels.

A8.5.3. (AFRC) Recommended Actions When Fire Protection Capability is Reduced. When the level of fire protection is ***reduced below the minimum*** specified in **Table A8.1. (AFRC)**, firefighting and rescue operations for fires involving large aircraft may not be successful. The installation commander orders the reduction of non-essential, high-fire-risk operations and requires more vigilance during operations that are mission essential. High-fire-risk operations are all work involving flammable or combustible liquids, aircraft movements (taxiing, landing, and takeoff), aircraft maintenance involving fuel or fuel systems and engine starts, and all aircraft maintenance inside facilities. At the

critical level, the installation commander orders the cessation of all such activities. At the ***work stoppage level***, the installation command stands down all aircraft activities, aircraft maintenance, and industrial activities.

Table A8.1. (AFRC) Fire Department Staffing and Agent Delivery Requirements.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STAFFING FOR CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS											AGENT DELIVERY	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Installation	**Status**	**1st Crash**	**2nd Crash**	**3rd Crash**	**4th Crash**	**Pumper**	**Rescue**	**Command**	**Alarm Room**	**Total On Duty**	**Agent Required**	**Critical Agent**
Dobbins ARB GA	N	3	3	3		4	3	1	1	18	7,600	
	M	3	3	3		1X	3	1	1	15		4500
Grissom ARB IN	N	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	21	10900	
	M	3	3	3	3	1X	3	1	1	18		7300
Westover ARB MA	N	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	21	13200	
	M	3	3	3	3	1X	3	1	1	18		9000
Gen Mitchell IAP-ARS WI	N	3	3	*		*	3	1	1	11	4300	
	M	3	3	*		*	3	1	1	11		3500
March ARB CA	N	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	21	10900	
	M	3	3	3	3	1X	3	1	1	18		7300
Homestead ARS FL	N	3	3	3		4	3	1	1	18	5,300	
	M	3	3	3		1X	3	1	1	15		1200
Youngstown-Warren MPT-ARS OH	N	3	3	3		4	3	1	1	18	5300	
	M	3	3	3		1X	3	1	1	15		5300
Niagara Falls IAP-ARS NY	N	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	21	10900	
	M	3	3	3	3	1X	3	1	1	18		7300

NOTES:

1.* - Offset by locally available resources.

2.1X in the Pumper column indicates that 1 operator is assigned to the vehicle to provide resupply of ARFF during aircraft firefighting and rescue operations. The vehicle is cross-staffed from ARFF vehicles to provide structural response.

A8.6. (AFRC) Cross-Staffing Concept. The concept of operations in AFRC fire department follows that of the Air Force. Authorized fire protection resources (vehicles and people) are based on providing a capability to control a single emergency. Resources are not available to control simultaneous emergency operations. All resources are directed toward efforts to manage the emergency situation, regardless of the

type of situation. For example, in a structure fire, all fire protection resources (vehicles, equipment, and personnel) are available to the incident commander (senior fire official) to manage the situation. If the operations tempo permits, simultaneous response to more than one situation will be possible; however, in a major emergency operation all resources may be used to contain or control it and may not be available for response to other emergency situations. This is one of the reasons mutual aid agreements with local fire departments are strongly encouraged.

A8.7. (AFRC) Corrective Actions to Improve Reduced Fire Protection Capability. Positive and prompt action is required when fire protection is reduced below the normal level. As the level of capability decreases, the risk to the base resources increases. Consequently, the lower the level of capability, the greater urgency to fix the problem.

A8.7.1. (AFRC) Personnel. When less than minimum manning is available, the fire chief performs the following action:

A8.7.1.1. (AFRC) Temporary Reassignments. Assigns GS-081 personnel in other functional areas to the operations function to provide required staffing only when said personnel satisfy the physical fitness requirements and training requirements mandated by NFPA 1500. Such personnel are assigned to a position on a vehicle and are available for response according to paragraph A8. These personnel must satisfy the minimum training requirements stated in paragraph 3.2.3.2.

A8.7.1.2. (AFRC) Overtime. Coordinates the use of overtime to obtain the minimum manning.

A8.7.1.3. (AFRC) Alternate Assistant Chiefs for Operations. In the absence of the normally assigned assistant fire chief, the fire chief normally performs these duties. However, when the fire chief is not available, other personnel certified as Fire Officer I in the DOD Fire Fighter Certification System may perform the duties. The fire chief selects the individuals to perform these temporary duties and establishes a training requirement to achieve Fire Officer II certification. It is highly recommended that an "unestablished" non-supervisory assistant chief position be created which includes all the assistant chief duties except administrative supervision duties and requiring certification at Fire Officer II and Fire Service Instructor II. The position be most likely be one grade less than the assistant chief. Performance of these duties could result in credit for the higher level experience and would facilitate temporary promotions when needed.

A8.7.2. (AFRC) Vehicles. The vehicle maintenance section maintains fire vehicles in operational condition and assigns a "Red" priority to their repair. However, major mechanical problems, accidents, etc., may reduce vehicles to the critical or work stoppage level. When this is the case, fire chiefs seek support from locally available resources, such as mutual aid companies. When local arrangements are not available, HQ AFRC/CEXF and HQ AFRC/LGTN coordinate actions necessary to improve the level of fire protection capability, up to and including transferring other command vehicle assets.

Attachment 9

(ADDED-AFRC) FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS IN CONFINED SPACES

A9.1. (AFRC) General. In the AFRC, the organization performing work in confined spaces, including fire departments, must perform such work according to 29 CFR 1910.146, as implemented by AFOSHS 91-25.

A9.2. (AFRC) Rescue Objective. The objective of the fire department or organizational rescue team is to retrieve the victim, remove to a safe atmosphere, and begin treatment within four (4) minutes of becoming incapacitated. Rescue teams (fire department or organizational) that cannot demonstrate accomplishment of this objective are not considered effective rescue teams and further training and (or) more effective procedures are indicated.

A9.2.1. (AFRC) Organization Rescue Teams (ORT). ORTs are required by AFOSHS 91-25. Since the fire rescue team cannot be available on-scene continuously due to other responsibilities, the ORT will be primarily responsible to locate and retrieve incapacitated victims from confined spaces. Fire rescue teams must not enter confined spaces until the incident commander (senior fire official) determines it is safe to do so. When an incapacitated victim is present, precautions include an analysis to determine the cause of the problem. It is never acceptable for the fire department to enter any area for rescue without reasonable expectation that the fire rescuer will not become a victim. It is reasonable to expect that this analysis will take time to accomplish; therefore, the ORT, already on-scene and aware of the situation, is in the best position to perform successful rescue.

A9.2.2. (AFRC) Fire Rescue Team. The role of the fire rescue team (FRT) in confined space rescue is substantially different than in other rescue operations. The role of the FRT is to assist with difficult rescue that cannot be performed quickly by the ORT, and perform emergency care for the victim, once retrieved. The FRT must not enter confined spaces, even to perform rescue, until procedures are in place (equipment, PPE, etc.) to provide reasonable expectation that the fire rescuer will not become a victim for the same reason as that of the victim.

A9.3. (AFRC) Procedures. Upon indication the assistance is required, the ORT immediately enters the confined space and begins retrieval. The ORT should not attempt emergency care in a suspected hazardous atmosphere but should concentrate on removal of the victim. Should the victim be entangled or otherwise difficult to retrieve, the ORT attaches a lifeline to the victim. The lifeline is extended to the exterior where the attendant and others can assist in pulling the lifeline. The ORT remains on the interior and guides the victim while persons on the exterior pulls the lifeline. Upon arrival of the FRT, they assist exterior personnel to pull the victim out. Should the victim be on the exterior upon arrival of the FRT, they begin emergency care procedures and removal to a location accessible to the ambulance. The FRT should not enter the confined space for rescue since this would require extensive time to analyze the situation to determine proper procedures and PPE to protect the rescuer.